

New Advertisements.

Sabbath School Demonstration—J. M. Patterson.
 Tasse, Pease & Co. Wheeler.
 Notice to Creditors—A. B. Hughes.

Agents for the "New Era."

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The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday May 28, 1858.

General Summary.

We are indebted to Mr. Doherty for a quantity of sprague—the first we have had a sight of for the season.

Her Majesty's Birthday was celebrated at Newmarket by the closing of all places of business and making it a general holiday. In the evening a huge bonfire was made, and the band played a number of lively airs.

Newmarket Corporation.

We understand the gentlemen composing our Village Council are divided in their opinion regarding the width of the new side-walk to be laid along Main Street from Mill Street North—some desiring the walk to be laid four feet, others, six feet. In this instance, we hope the six feet gentlemen will prevail; for we cannot conceive upon what principle of economy or common sense a side-walk of narrower dimensions can be put down upon a public thoroughfare, in which the whole town are interested and nearly every individual more or less inconvenienced and benefited. If a narrow walk of say three or four feet is laid, it will have to be taken up, in all probability, and one of a wider description constructed in its place in the course of four or five years. And as a consequence, the money it will now cost to build it, say \$50, thrown away, for once laying might do it, and a good one could be put down for the same amount, or nearly so, as the poor one. Those members of the Council favorable to four feet walk urge the narrowness of the street as a reason; but they forget that along where the proposed side-walk is to be constructed the allowance for road is part of the way one rod wider and part two rods wider, than the street now, hence that objection is untenable. From Mill to Church Street, the road allowance is three rods wide; and from Church Street to the Northern boundary of the Corporation, four rods. While constructing a plank walk along one of the principal streets, it may as well be built to last ten or twelve years as to be a temporary one; and should Newmarket become a County Town meanwhile (and we have no doubt but it will), even those gentlemen now in favor of the narrow walk would then be ashamed of their bantling. The Council have no right to legislate for the present; merely—without regard to the interests of future; neither have they a right to sacrifice the welfare of one part of the Municipality to the interests or caprice of another. The walk from Mill Street to the Depot is becoming the great thoroughfare of the Village—not a tradesman, mechanic, merchant or private citizen but has more or less communication with the Railroad; hence the necessity for a side-walk of at least six feet in width must be apparent to the most casual observer of the tendency of things in general.

We have hastily thrown together a few remarks in reference to this side-walk matter, in the hope that we may lead the members of the Council to give the subject its full consideration before jumping to a conclusion.

There is another matter that really concerns the inhabitants, and must of necessity cause concern to be placed at the door of the Council—we have reference to the way in which our license system is managed. We understand that up to the present week some two or three parties have been vending without license; while others have paid their license fees. Such a state of things is legally and morally wrong, and lies at somebody's door. This is the first year of our Corporation; now look at this matter as a precedent for other years. Next year, those who have now paid will say, "We may as well have the use of our license money six months as not; the Council did not exact last year." Hence, difficulties will arise, and the village kept in commotion. We hope, therefore, the present Council will act and legislate with an eye to the future, as well as the present; then will they merit and receive the approbation of the citizens, and deserve well of the place. "A word to the wise," &c.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

FRIEND JACKSON—I never had a very good opinion of "Nick," for I know his Uncle always had a very bad name in the world; and his great-grandfather Don Quixote is only remarkable for the insane battles which he had with Wind Mills, Sheep and Vine Sarks. "Nick" has also commenced a furious onslaught on the old monuments of our past history. From the foot of Main Street he looks up, and what spectacles and obstructions are revealed to his disordered imagination. He fancies that old posts are gigantic "rat-tails" stuck in the ground, he sees old "posted gates," wheel-barrows, spirit-guns and skeleton fire-engines, and a thousand other spectres rise up in terrible array before him. Now, Sir, all these insane ravings are intended as a slap at our ancient city fathers. He knows that they have always been remarkable for the slow, cautious, fabulous way, in which they have proceeded. If they would go ahead in the reckless helter-skelter, hilly-burly way that "Nick" would like, and if they could command the wealth and servile labor of the old Assyrian Queen, we would have had walks, parks, promenades, hanging gardens, and a magnificent Hall for our Council, in which, forsooth, "Nick" would be the Recording Scribe. Ah! that's the rub—the odds against the first.

Nick, with the spirit of a Vandal, would destroy all our ancient monuments. Does he not know that the history of many a country is known only by the monuments it has left behind? What a field for reflection do our present to the philosophical mind, when he gazes at these stupendous rat-tails! What a train of reflection and association is brought to his view! He is carried back to an age an-

terior to the foundation of our city, when they were decked with the foliage of the primeval forests—when the Indian cooked his venison, pursued his sports, hunted his game, or shivered in the wide-land, under their branches; as if he were one of those noble Massaguet Chiefs, of Snake, Yellow Head and Big Pontiac; or Black Hawk, Tecumseh and Pontiac; or Montezuma, and the cruel tortures of Gualtemaz; and he thinks of that terrible Pale-face nation, which for 300 years has felled back the forest, and has now the audacity to lay its foot upon the graves of the noblest of the noble, and to send their posterity still to be driven across the Rocky Mountains into the Western Ocean, and be only remembered in the monuments of their past history. And yet "Nick" would destroy the "rat-tails" that give rise to all these musings! So much do I revere them, that if I saw Paddy digging them down, I would cry out in the language of the poet—

"Satanstoe spare that rat-tail!"

That old "posted gate" is likewise very suggestive. How many a past time have passed through that gate to bear those doctrines which led to the contemplation of the grand theme of immortality! Or, during the dark winter to hear the mystic of Geography and Geography unfolded to simple minds, and to learn that mysterious chemical affinity which exists between the body of beautiful young ladies and a turnip or cabbage head.

I suppose Nick thinks that the Council ought to go to the expense of putting a hand rail on the side walk from Curryell's to the store, so that drunken loafers would not tumble over and break their necks. Well if they did, they could only break the neck of a turnip which has barrels of whiskey into their stomachs, yes and I suppose, too, that he would have them build a side-walk 6 feet wide on the West side of Main Street. Well what would be the consequence if they did, wouldn't there be walking and promenading and gossiping by all the "Fasts and Suffs" in the city? I suppose Nick & Co. have peeped round the corner of the P. O. and fancies the side-walk on Water Street is in a glorious state of dilapidation, much of it lying at a lateral angle of 35 degrees, some of the planks so placed and balanced to make spring boards and terrors for children, (I see them often practicing on their way from school) and better tear them up and give our children no chance to develop their muscles—and then what a moral may our people learn from that "Narrow way." How often have I seen an antiquated pedagogue cautiously winding his way up and down that "dubious track." How carefully he plants his tin mounted cane, always leaving the track when he meets a passenger, this I first attributed to his politeness, but I am now satisfied that he acted on the principle of "self preservation" well knowing that criminals and "Moderns" would acquire a large berth; it was merely a "collision," he wished to avoid (I think he witnessed one or two on the Mississippi). Well that track and his manner of walking it daily teaches us this great moral—"Be careful how thou walkest the dubious path of life." Is not an old monument daily teaching us this lesson, of more value than a new fangled sidewalk? The sidewalk on Prospect St., is likewise a good moral teacher, as devoted lips have worn off the toe nails of the Pope, so have pious hot worn holes in this path of thoroughfare; as I have wandered along this path, the earth heaving up before me, how often have I been reminded of the great truth, "To the earth on which thou now walkest thou shalt soon return." Now after all these facts and arguments and suggestions is it possible Nick that thou art not convinced with our worthy city council that it is better that things should remain pretty much as they are. If thou shouldst be again in labor I the descendant of the worthy Squire of the insouciant father will attend to the birth.

May, 20, 1858.

Sharon Meeting.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—I venture to trespass for a space in your columns, in order to give a sketch of the meeting at Sharon, on Friday last. This course is necessary, for the many peculiarities which marked that affair, and as well from doubts which must exist in the mind of every one present, as to whether the Secretary would do his duty faithfully, if he gives any report whatever.

You are perhaps aware that on the previous Friday, a general meeting had been called at Sharon, to consider the propriety of setting apart a new county to be composed of North York and such other localities as should desire to become a part of such new county. That on arriving at Sharon on that day, it was discovered by those interested, that the courteous Reeve of East Gwillimbury had called a meeting of the inhabitants of that township, to discuss the same matter on last Friday, with the manifest intention of burying the first meeting.

Under these circumstances it was thought wisest to adjourn the meeting until the day appointed by the Reeve, when several parties from Newmarket attended to watch the course of events, and very curious was the scene then enacted. The Reeve took the chair with his wonted dignity, and Mr. John T. Stokes was appointed Secretary, an office which he for a short time declined with his habitual modesty, and then accepted with the self-satisfied smile of one on whom such honors fall thick.

Preliminaries being thus adjusted, the chairman in his usual terse but slightly incomprehensible manner, stated that the meeting, by men evidently hostile to the movement, there, in their very strong hold and pitch of pride, with the shadow of the Temple frowning upon them, neither invited nor even notified of the course about to be pursued—expected that those present from Newmarket would open the meeting. Several persons very quickly made it dimly perceptible to the chairman that he was covering himself and his township with ridicule, and that it was best to abandon so absurd an idea at once, which he then did looking most intensely unhappy. Our friend Stiles was not however felled, but returned to the charge with renewed vigor, calling lustily on East Gwillimbury for aid. The invocation was bravely responded to by that double-clamorous John Terry, who arose and developed a most astounding resolution, containing sufficient material for a speech from the throne, but wisely untempered thereby, the speaker, utterly scorned his unfortunate resolution, and pitched with accurate bile into Newmarket, attributing to the inhabitants of that unfortunate locality a fearful conduct of the worst vices to which mankind is subject. Being recalled in some measure to his text by sundry digressions, the rabid, administered by a choleric individual who sat next him, and having a Scotch's allowance for '51, thrust into his hand by another zealous neighbor, he opened this valuable periodical under the head of County Expenses, and read therefrom three and a half pages, thereby giving those present much amusing and instructive information. With literally no further information or argument the matter sat down. So far as I recollect, the resolution affirmed that the people of East Gwillimbury were opposed to any in-

tervention which would cost anything—that it was very inexpedient to do our business near home, and that Mr. Hartman's Bill (if it passed) would remove any interference we may suffer (if any) moreover, that the step suggested would cause an alarming increase of taxation.

Mr. Hughes seconded the resolution, but carefully avoided the question, contenting himself with calling on Newmarket to do something. No sooner did Mr. Hughes sit down than the chairman sought, to have the resolution put; you may scarcely believe it, but such was the case, discussed by more than I have stated it was at a point to be put and carried. This needs no comment, the facts speak loudly. I believe that I should do both Mr. Terry and Mr. Hughes some injustice by altogether attributing to them this remarkable resolution, it is believed to have been the joint effort of the chairman and secretary, which accounts for its profundity. The views of Mr. Stiles were backed in this seeking to crush discussion, for before the resolution could be put several persons from Newmarket addressed the meeting, bringing to their aid an array of facts, figures and arguments, impossible to deny or answer, nor was it sought to do so. It was clearly demonstrated by those who discussed the matter that we suffer a loss and inconvenience, most considerable from the present state of things; that the taking this step is only a question of time, and that no lengthened period may elapse ere it must be done. That if it is to be done, why not reap the advantage at once? That the Bill ought to be carried by Mr. Hartman will give us no material relief, while it concedes that such an act, with Peel and the City set off, our county expenses will, instead of decreasing, increase; that in the event of our being set apart there is no reason to surmise that with the increased convenience, we should feel any material increase of county expenses if any. And that every two years we lose in direct cost for which there is no return, through having to transport our business at Toronto, more than would erect all the county buildings required.

And it does seem most extraordinary that in an Assembly so intelligent as that on Friday undeniably was, all fair argument should be refused on matters of such vital moment, and that the only spirit pervading that meeting should be one of bitter hostility towards Newmarket. It is rumored that the feeling so apparent at the meeting, originated with Mr. Stiles and his own peculiar clique, who packed the meeting; and the conduct of the Reeve would certainly go very far to ground such a suspicion. But surely it would have been more evenly, to say the least, had the meeting received the arguments advanced, in a spirit of calm investigation, and have well considered the question before they answered at the back of any man or set of men. It would have been well, before leaping into indiscriminate abuse and blame on the people of Newmarket, for their early advocacy of a reasonable measure, to have considered the cause of this present movement. I say present, because long since this question was raised and commented on in the *New Era* and in other papers, it is therefore no suddenly conceived theory. That which of late caused the people of Newmarket to take fresh interest in the subject, was the fact that in the debate on Mr. Hartman's Bill for Separating the city of Toronto from the County of York for judicial purposes, such evident allusion was made to Aurora by several of Mr. Hartman's political friends, as to give rise to a shrewd suspicion that Aurora as county town was the ultimate object. If the inhabitants of Newmarket judge that when a new county be set apart, their village is the fittest situation for the chief town of such County, surely no blame could attach to them for desiring such a consummation. In any case, their views on this head were not worth discussing at the meeting, as most assuredly the County Town will be fixed in the proper place, wherever that may be.

I would now appeal to the good sense of the people of East Gwillimbury as to whether it was fair to bear out their Reeve in his tyrannical efforts to thwart deliberation, whether it would not have been a wiser course to let Mr. Stiles see that they did not approve of seeing two or three neighbors only desiring to be fairly heard, bullied by a partizan chairman, who even threatened with arrest, those who appealed to him for protection from repeated and studied insult. Arrest, first and last, Mr. Stiles forget entirely who he is, or in his ignorance does he fancy himself possessed of the power he covets, viz of imprisoning any one who differs from his opinions? Is he not aware that in the opinion of sensible men there is nothing more contemptible than the insolent assumption of power by local magnates, puffed up by the fancied authority of his eminent position? Truly East Gwillimbury should feel proud of her Reeve!

In conclusion I would say to the people of East Gwillimbury, and to other localities interested, to not led away from the real issue by any local jealousies either of Newmarket or elsewhere; consider the question in its true bearings, and examine the arguments for and against the measure suggested most carefully. Ascertain thoroughly whether we do or do not, suffer loss and inconvenience under the present system, and if we do, what is the remedy? These things came up fully at the meeting on Friday: they were not answered—can they be? If the object sought to be attained is likely to prove beneficial in its effects, why not take time by the forelock—seize the good of once? It is probable that no one will deny that from the geographical position of the North Riding of York, it must eventually become a County of itself. The present age is one of the most rapid advances: we take no retrogressive steps—all is onward. Is there any reason for an exception to this rule in the present instance? No one will do it, and the arguments advanced at the meeting last week can be controverted. Again, as was ably argued by a gentleman at the meeting, to urge that it is better and cheaper to do our business at Toronto than here in our midst, is to oppose the spirit of our age and country—that of decentralization, the principal for which we have so long struggled, and have at length succeeded in firmly engraving on our Municipal Institutions. Poor is the rule that will not work both ways, nor do I consider it probable, Sir, that when the people of this Riding gallop with this important question on its merits, that they will long remain blind to the fact that an extension of the system which has so saved the Municipality to flourish, is needed here now, and that a great increase of material wealth will date its rise from the period when North York becomes a county in itself, managing its affairs within its own borders—not at a town some forty-five miles distant.

May 22nd, 1858.

RELEASE OF McHENRY.—We understand that McHenry, alias Townsend, was tried at Merriville on Friday last for robbery, and the evidence against him being deemed insufficient that he was discharged on giving bail to the extent of £100. He has therefore at length regained his liberty.—Leader

PRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir:—The meeting of the friends of the Queensville Common School, for the purpose of presenting their worthy Teacher with a token of their confidence and esteem for the able and successful manner in which he has conducted the affairs of their School, since he commenced his labors here, was held on Saturday last, in the large and commodious School House in this Village. The deep interest felt by the people of this neighbourhood in the cause of Education, was shown by the building being well filled at the hour at which the presentation was to be made, and the enthusiasm which pervaded the whole proceedings.

The meeting organized by calling H. D. Stiles, Esq., to the Chair; Mr. R. W. Doan acting as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that when he had been called upon at other times to preside at public meetings, there had generally been two parties entertaining opposite views, by which his duties were often rendered difficult to be properly discharged; but to-day he was rejoiced to see the entire unanimity of feeling which was manifested by the whole assembly. He then explained the object of the meeting, which was to present to our esteemed Teacher a testimonial of our regard and approbation, not only for the course of intellectual training which he had introduced into this school, but also for the moral instruction which he had imparted to those entrusted to his charge, thus fitting them in the best possible manner for the great battle of life in which they would shortly be engaged.

After a few more excellent and judicious remarks (during the continuance of which he was frequently cheered,) the meeting was addressed in a very appropriate manner by Mr. Aylward.

The Rev. Mr. Foster then delivered the following address to Mr. Rose, the Teacher on behalf of the Patrons of the School.

RESPECTED SIR—It is quite unnecessary for me to say that the present occasion is an interesting one—for we all feel it to be such, and avail ourselves of the present opportunity to give expression to our sentiments of esteem and regard for you. As a citizen, you have endeavored yourself to us by your civility of manners and gentlemanly deportment. As a Teacher you have merited our most cordial approbation, in your faithful and unremitting labours in our school. We have admired your uniform administration of discipline—eminent capacity for securing subordination—superior method of imparting instruction and untiring diligence in guiding our children in their toilsome march up the hill of science. We feel deeply grateful for the assiduity with which you labour to form their moral character on correct principles, both by precept and example, thus attending to the culture of the heart as well as the head.

In this useful as well as interesting present which I shall shortly place in your hands, in the name of the patrons of the school, you have a substantial proof of their regard and esteem; and we think you will be encouraged by the thought that the children will be stimulated to diligence in their studies, when they see their parents and guardians so deeply interested in the labours of their Teacher. We are aware, Sir, of the arduous as well as important nature of your work; and wish to encourage you in it—we cheerfully commit our children to your care, and feel highly favoured in having the services of one so skillful in training the youthful mind and that you may long live—to rear the tender thought—to teach the young ideas to shoot"—to pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind—to raise the enervating spirit and to fix the generous purpose in the glowing breast; be the prayer of the Donors,—and in their name I present you with this token of their regard.

The Rev. gentleman then presented Mr. Rose with a very beautiful silver headed cane, made by Mr. James E. Ellis, of Toronto. The head was neatly embellished, and bore the following inscription:—Presented to Mr. George Rose by the Patrons of the Queensville School, in appreciation of his services as Teacher, 1858."

Mr. Rose in reply read the following address:—

REV. SIR.—It affords me much pleasure to receive this beautiful and valuable cane from you, on behalf of the supporters and friends of our school. It is needless for me to say that I very highly prize this handsome present.

When I view the engraving on its head, and reflect upon the intelligence and high position which the inhabitants of this neighbourhood maintain in society, I have just cause for self-congratulation. And what increases its value to me, in a very great degree, is the recollection of the uniform kindness with which I have always been treated by the people of this place.

It is true, Sir, that the present occasion is one of great interest to me, and there cannot be a doubt on my mind, but that the object of our meeting together to-day, if that object be clearly understood, will elicit the favor and approval of every individual who is friendly to the cause of popular education.

It is not in honor of the mere individual, but in the more comprehensive and laudable object of demonstrating how dearly they cherish and how highly they prize the advantages of the Common School to the rising generation. Of showing what they feel it to be a duty devolving upon every citizen of these great and noble Provinces, to support and encourage, and strive by every lawful and proper means to maintain the nationality of our Schools, which have been appropriately styled the People's Colleges, in consequence of their being the highest and only institutions in which more than ten-tenths of our fellow-countrymen are ever trained. Whether we view the great number of persons who are now availing themselves of the utility and progress of Education, or the period of life during which they are trained; it must be a fact, palpable to the most superficial observer, that they are the proper places for accomplishing all great national reforms; the proper places for laying a broad, sound, and firm foundation upon which may be reared a country's superstructure, whose parts shall be so intimately conjoined with virtue and knowledge, as to magnify its beauty, promote its usefulness, and increase the durability of its greatness.

The importance of popular education has engaged the attention of the wise and great of all nations of late years, more than in any former period of the world's history. The great Daniel Webster in one of his addresses upon this subject, uttered the following noble sentiments:—"We seek to educate the people; we seek to improve men's moral and religious condition; in short, we seek to work man as well as matter, and seek to work mind, as well as the human intellect and the human heart. We know when we work upon materials immortal and imperishable, they will bear the impress which we place upon them through endless ages to come. If we work upon marble it will perish; if we work upon brass time will soon efface it; if we rear temples which will crumble to dust; if we work on men's immortal minds, if we imbue them with high principles, with the just

tear of God and their fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something which no time can efface, but which will brighten and brighten till eternity."

At present, the truth that education is a debt due from present to future generations, is gaining popularity; also, that it is as necessary for the welfare and happiness of every human being, as a pure atmosphere is for the preservation and promotion of the laws of health, and that therefore every child has a perfect right to receive as free as the air of heaven, such an education as will render him an intelligent and useful citizen; and that to deprive him of it, when it is at all practicable, is to injure him with it, is not only doing him an injustice, as an individual, but depriving his country in which he lives, of what might have been an active and useful citizen, hence the parent that neglects this duty, in my opinion, is just as culpable as he would be were he to withhold from him a proper supply of whole-some food, necessary to the nourishment and support of his physical frame.

It is true, Sir, that many have—but fortunately this opinion is rapidly evaporating—looked upon education merely as a means by the possession of which some office, position, or calling in life might be obtained, instead of viewing it as a means of unfolding, expanding, and maturing those great and God-like powers of the mind, which distinguish man from the rest of the animal creation, and by the proper cultivation of which his standing in society is elevated, and his own happiness augmented.

We presume that you will deny that the Common School is of great importance, and that it accomplishes much, but that there is great room for, and much need of, improvement in its organization, is self-evident.

It is possible for you to erect commodious, well-regulated, and beautiful School-Houses, to furnish them with a plentiful supply of the most approved apparatus, to engage the services of a good teacher, to supply your children with proper books, and keep them regularly at school, and yet accomplish but little, in order that its operations may be harmonious, vigorous, and successful, the continual, combined, and concentrated co-operation of teacher, scholars, parents, friends, and officials, is absolutely necessary.

It is essential to its prosperity that parent and official shall their school, attend its examinations, and question those who enter its charge concerning their progress, difficulties, and triumphs, as sunshine, rain, and dew are to the vegetable world. And I may here remark, that whatever good may have been accomplished by the school, or whatever evil it may possess, is owing to the mutual co-operation and unanimity of all parties concerned.

The Trustees, backed by the intelligence and liberality of the people of the section have very judiciously erected a good house, and supplied it with apparatus which is indispensable in order that clear and correct views may be conveyed to the mind of the child. I mention this because there are even at this time some few Trustees in this country, who, from ignorance, and the erroneous policy of saving money, deprive their own children, well as those of their neighbors, whose educational interests are wholly in their hands during their term of office, of these valuable and almost indispensable helps to knowledge, in consequence of which they are compelled to keep their children at school for a much longer time to attain to anything like the same position which they would if supplied with them, and therefore, instead of saving they actually waste the money of their section, to say nothing of the loss of valuable time sustained by the scholar, nor of the irreparable damage of obtaining wrong views of the world, which is indelible.

Let us then, in order that clear and correct views may be conveyed to the mind of the child, I mention this because there are even at this time some few Trustees in this country, who, from ignorance, and the erroneous policy of saving money, deprive their own children, well as those of their neighbors, whose educational interests are wholly in their hands during their term of office, of these valuable and almost indispensable helps to knowledge, in consequence of which they are compelled to keep their children at school for a much longer time to attain to anything like the same position which they would if supplied with them, and therefore, instead of saving they actually waste the money of their section, to say nothing of the loss of valuable time sustained by the scholar, nor of the irreparable damage of obtaining wrong views of the world, which is indelible.

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enough. It was then moved by Mr. Cane, and seconded by Mr. Aylward, that a vote of thanks be awarded to the managing committee, and to the Rev. Mr. Foster, for the able manner in which their duties were discharged.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Turner, that H. D. Stiles, Esq., do leave the Chair, and that it be taken by the Rev. Mr. Foster.—Carried.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman for the able manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the meeting.—It was moved and seconded that a report of this meeting be transmitted to the office of the *New Era*.—Carried.

The meeting then separated.

For the New Era.

Self Knowledge.

O that I myself could see,
 How deep is my disease;
 Because I find myself in me—
 Myself I cannot please.

Although physicians are at hand,
 And speech to speech is joined—
 Still, there is trouble in the land,
 And self is in the mind.

O that I had that quiet pill,
 I'd not myself at rest;
 Then all the county would be still—
 'Tis to myself is best.

O that I could myself compose,
 And of myself be still;
 I would have less vexatious foes—
 The country would have rest.

But self is now so well combined,
 And speaking is so free,
 That self I in myself can find,
 'Tis self that troubles me.

D. WILLSON.

Sharon, May 23, 1858.

Parliamentary.

House of Assembly.

(Abridged from the Globe.)

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. Mr. Brown presented a number of petitions praying that all Sabbath Labor in the Post Office and canal departments should cease.

Mr. Connor and Mr. Gould presented petitions on the same subject.

Mr. Dufresne presented a petition from James McCullough, the St. Sylvester poll clerk, now in goal for his share in the Lochinvar election frauds, praying the House to consider the case of his innocent family, and to deal as leniently with him as possible by shortening the term of his imprisonment (which it had been resolved, should be during the remainder of the present Parliamentary Session.)

Mr. Sherwood introduced a bill to amend the charter of Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company.

Newmarket, N.J.

THOMAS NIXON,
THANKFUL for the many friends and
on hand (and will) dispose of the
insurance profit) of very large (and) estate
chips.

TEAS, GROCERIES,
Groceries, glass-ware, Etc., and all
Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY
In the Grocery Department will be found
Teas, Coffee, Tobacco,
Cocoa, Cigars,
Chocolate, Raisins,
Sugar,
Rice, Macaroni, Veronelli, &c., &c.

In the Provision Department
 Lord, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lobsters,
 Mackerel, Sardines,
 Trout, (Fresh and in Barrel,) Herrings,
 fish; (dry,) Codfish, (in Barrel,) Potatoes,
 Flour, Peas,
 Oatmeal, Crackers,
 Biscuits, Cornmeal,
 Buckwheat Flour, &c.
ON THE BOOKSHELF.
 ARE kept a good supply of English and
 BOOKS, in almost all the departments of
 and Literature, in various styles of binding,
 with a first-rate supply of Family Bibles,
 famous and Prayer Books.
 — ALSO —
 Stationery of all kinds, and all Goods, De-
 sical Instruments, Blank Books, Music,
 Pens, &c., &c.
 Newmarket, Dec. 4. 1856.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has made arrangements with the Colting wood he will be permitted to supply Fish throughout the season, to those who wish the annu.

THOMAS NIXON
Newmarket, Dec. 5, 1855.

Dwelling House for Sale

FOR SALE, in the flourishing and rapidly increasing Town of Newmarket, a First Class DWELLING HOUSE AND LAND.

The Building is newly and contains a Cellar Kitchen and Dairy and Vegetable and the first floor a Parlor, Dining, Sitting and a Room, and on the second floor three Bedrooms. There is also an excellent soft water cistern and premises. The Lot containing 55 feet frontage.

Whiskey! Whiskey! Whiskey!
 DOMESTIC AND TODDY,
 Excellent Quality, by the *Burred*,
 Quart. For Sale cheap.
 JOHN BENTLEY
 "Equitable" Fire Insurance Co.
 OF LONDON.
 CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING
 General Agent, British North American
 FREDERICK R. STARR
 MONTREAL.

The Office insures against Loss or Injury by descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and their Wares and Merchandise, on the Land, in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden thereon; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

It is Entitled to Fire Office will, by a constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as may be necessary to cover the actual nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation is made into each class of risk, with a reference to one hundred and thirty years' actual losses, and the rates of Premiums will be made to all classes of business, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The management of the *"Equitable"* is entrusted by the proprietors to a single person, styled the *Managing Director*, who is a freeholder of the Capital, and is not accountable to the shareholders of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of 5%

These statements paid without deduction
 (freight and are not to be paid in
 detail, without reference to London.

R. H. SAUNDY, Agent
 Newmarket,
 March 12th, 1852.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
 Chartered by act of Parliament,
Capital of 100,000
 Home Office Toronto,
 President, J. C. GILMORE,
 Vice President, THOS. HANCOCK
DIRECTORS.
 GEORGE MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON,
 JAMES BEATTY, RICE LEECH,
 WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROSSAS,
 M. P. HAYES,
 ANGLUS MORRISON, Solicitor,
 ROBT. STANTON, Secy., & Treasr.
 The Subscriber has been duly appointed
 in Newmarket, for the above Company.

Give personal attention to parties desirous of
 Insurance. de.
 THOMAS NIXON
 Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854.
Straw Goods.
 A FINE Assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, M
 Bloomers, Gentlemen's and Boys' Hats o
 latest style, all of this Spring's Importation.
 For Sale by
 D. SUTHERLAND,
 WATER STREET
 Newmarket, April 24, 1857.
BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.
 A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Led
 Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Sin
 for sale cheap. Apply at
 NEW ERA OFFICE
 Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.
 THE NEW ERA

THE NEW ERA
13
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
ERASTUS JACKSON
at his Office, corner of Mill and Main Streets,
NEWARKET.
Terms.—7s. 6d. per year in Advance or 10s. 6d. if paid by Quarters.

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For six lines and under, first insertion,	0	6
For each subsequent insertion,	0	2
For six to ten lines, first insertion;	0	3
For each subsequent insertion	0	0
For each line above ten,	0	0
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Cards, per year,	1	6

Advertisements, unaccompanied by written instructions, will be inserted till told and charged accordingly.